

The Bahama Argus.

GEORGE BIGGS, Editor.

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POETRY.

KING CANUTE AND HIS NOBLES.

Canute was by his nobles taught to fancy,
That by a kind of Royal acromancy,
He had the power old ocean to controul;
Down rushed the Royal Dane upon the strand,
And issued like a Soloman, command!
"Poor soul!"

"Go back, ye waves! ye blustering rogues!" quoth he,
"Tear not your Lord and master, sea."
"Far by my power almighty, if you do,"
Then starting vengeance, out he held a stick,
"Vowing to drive old ocean to Old Nick,
Should he e'er wet the latchet of his shoe,

Old sea returned—the monarch fierce rushed on,
And look'd as if he'd drive him from the land,
But sea not caring to be put upon,
Made for a moment, a bold stand.

Not only made a stand, did Mister Ocean,
But to his honest waves he made a motion,
And bid them give the King a hearty trimming,
The order seem'd, a deal the waves to tinkle,
For soon they put his Majesty in pickle,
And set his Royalties, like geese, a swimming.

All hands aloft, with one tremendous roar,
Boon did they make him wish himself on shore,
His head and ears most handsomely they dous'd;
Just like a porpoise with one general shout,
The waves so tumbled the poor King about,
No nabstapst e'er was half so dous'd.

At length, to land he crawl'd, a half-drown'd thing,
Lobed, more like a crab, than like a King,
And found his courtiers making rack faces;
But what said Canute to the Lords and gentry,
Who hailed him from the water, on his entry,
"All trembling for their lives, or places?"

"My Lords and Gentlemen! By your advice,
I've had with Mr. Sea a pretty bustle,
Mistreatment from my foe not over nice,
Just made a jest for every shrimp and muscle.

A pretty trick, for one of my dominion,
My Lords, I thank you for your great opinion,
You'll tell me, perhaps, I've only lost one game,
And bid me try another—for the rubber;
Permit me, to inform you all, with shame,
That you're a set of knaves, and I'm a lubber.

From the London Morning Herald.

BRUSSELS AND GERMAN PAPERS.

BRUSSELS, October 21.
The treaty, consisting of 24 articles, concluded by the Conference of London, on the affairs of Holland and Belgium, was laid, on the 20th, before the Chamber, by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs. It was accompanied with a preliminary of the Five Powers to the Plenipotentiary of Belgium.

In reviewing the Plenipotentiary of Belgium to sign the articles, of which mention has been already made, the undersigned will observe—
1. That the articles will have all the force and value of a convention between the Belgic Government and the Five Powers.
2. That the Five Powers are to guarantee their execution.

3. That, once accepted by the two parties, they are to be inserted word for word in a direct treaty between Belgium and Holland, and which will contain, notwithstanding the stipulations relative to the peace and amity which subsist between the two countries and their Sovereigns.
4. That this treaty, signed under the auspices of the Conference of London, shall be placed under the formal guarantee of the Five Powers.
5. That the articles in question shall form a whole, and admit of no separation.
6. Finally, that they contain the final and irrevocable decisions of the Five Powers, which, with one common accord, are resolved to effect, (a *cameris*) themselves the full and entire acceptance of the aforesaid articles by the above party which shall reject them.

The undersigned take this opportunity of offering to the Plenipotentiary of Belgium the assurance of their very high consideration.
(Signed)
ESTERHAZY, BULOW,
WESSEMBERG, LIEVEN,
TALLEYRAND, MATUSCHEWITZ,
PALMERSTON.

The Treaty consists of 24 articles—
1. The Belgic territory, by this article, is to be composed of the provinces of South Brabant, Liege, Namur,

Hainaut, Western Flanders, Eastern Flanders, Antwerp, and Limburg, as made part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in 1825, with the exception of the districts of the Prince of Limburg pointed out by article 4.

The Belgic territory will comprise, besides, the part of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg indicated in article 2. His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, Grand Duke of Luxembourg, consents, that in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg the limits of the Belgic territory shall be such as they are hereafter described.

[The remainder of the article traces the line of frontier.]
3. His Majesty, the King of the Netherlands, Grand Duke of Luxembourg, shall receive, for the cessions made in the preceding Article, a territorial indemnity in the province of Limburg.
[This article then points out the limits of this indemnity.]
5. The article stipulates for the arrangement of the ceded territory with the Germanic Confederation.

6. Pending these territorial arrangements the parties are to resign for ever all pretensions to the ceded parts, and Commissioners from Belgium and Holland are to assemble as soon as possible in Maestricht, to mark out the boundaries.
7. Belgium, in the limits pointed out by these articles, will form an independent and perpetually neutral State.
8, 9, and 10. These articles regulate the navigation of the rivers of Flanders, of the Scheldt, and of the canals which traverse both countries, on a system of perfect equality.

11. Leaves free commercial communication by Maestricht and Sittard.
12. Regulates the continuation of all new canals henceforward made.
13. From the 1st of January 1832, Belgium is to be charged a debt of 8,400,000 florins of annual rent; and the article regulates the transfer of the capital which is henceforward to form a portion of the Belgic national debt.

14. Regulates the payment of the expenses incurred by Holland since November 1, 1830, which Belgium is to reimburse in three instalments—the 1st of January, the 1st April, and the 1st July, 1832.
16. Refers to public works, as canals, roads, &c., which are to belong to the country in which they are situated.

18, 19, 20. The inhabitants of both countries are to be allowed two years to dispose of their property, &c., if inclined to transfer their domicile from one country to the other.
21. A general amnesty for past political offences.
22. All pensions and salaries to be discontinued according to the laws in force before November 1, 1830.
23. All claims to be examined by a mixed Commission of Liquidation.

24. Immediately after the exchange of the Treaty of Intervention between the two parties, the necessary orders shall be sent to the Commandants of the respective armies for the evacuation of the territories, cities, towns, and places which change domination. The Civil Authorities in them will at the same time receive the necessary orders for the surrender of their territories, cities, towns, and places to the Commissioners who shall be appointed for that effect on one part and the other. This evacuation and surrender shall be so effected that they may be completed within 15 days, or sooner if it can be done.
(Signed)

ESTERHAZY, BULOW,
WESSEMBERG, LIEVEN,
TALLEYRAND, MATUSCHEWITZ,
PALMERSTON.

The answer of the Belgic Plenipotentiary was read; it merely stated that the 24 articles exceeded his instructions, and the basis of the preliminaries.

The reading of the 24 articles excited great and long agitation; but nothing in the way of discussion thereon took place.
Adjourned at half-past two till to-morrow (Friday).

Private Correspondence of the Morning Herald.

BRUSSELS, October 21.
The Minister for Foreign Affairs communicated yesterday to the two Chambers the preliminaries of peace, as agreed on by the Conference of London. I have enclosed them for you, as well as his report and the official notes which accompanied the treaty. The Belgians are dissatisfied with the decision of the five Powers, and say they will not accede to them; yet I have not the least doubt they will be accepted. I have heard that the Ministry are divided in their opinion, and that the King sides with the opponents to the acceptance. I know that he is much hurt, and has had serious intentions of abdicating. But the people—the Belgians—they who, six months since, bullied the Conference, and were prepared to fight the whole of Europe—they are for acceding to any terms, however dishonourable, on one condition—that they are ensured from any future attack from Holland, and consequently may never come in contact again with them in the field. The determination of these weak people is not to be wondered at, when their representatives show every inclination to leave them to their fate, or take little interest in their welfare. It will, probably, hardly be credited that this afternoon the Minister for Foreign Affairs came down to the Chamber of Representatives with a report from the King relative to this important question, and was refused a hearing by these sage Counsellors; and why? because it was late, and several of the Members had left! The Minister was obliged to leave, and a sitting is appointed for this

evening. The reading of the report might probably have taken a quarter of an hour; it would have been printed and discussed to-morrow, and would materially have eased the public mind. But no; M. Gendebien had not dared, and probably could not, bluster on an empty stomach. Several well-informed persons have serious doubts as to the propositions being accepted by Holland; and if this opinion gets spread you may rest assured the Belgians will accept, and throw themselves on the protection of France.

[The arrangement of the debt, although less than one-third is only to be paid by Belgium, gave great dissatisfaction; and I am told that the statement made by Holland, that the interest is 27,000,000 annually, is incorrect, it being only 19,000,000. Which of the statements is correct I know not; but from the budgets I have seen I should be ready to credit the 19,000,000. You may suppose the French in this city are not cold at the present moment; and General Belliard is continually driving about, first to the King, then to the French Princes, then to Sir Robert Adair, and so backward and forward the whole of the day; and far fear the King may not have sufficient French advisers, Marshal Gerard has arrived here in post-haste from Mauburg.

"In the multitude of Counsellors there is wisdom." May this cortege induce Leopold for his good, our lord him into any dirty intrigue. I have my fears, and I speak not without cause. The conduct of General Belliard requires explanation. I have repeatedly mentioned the importation, almost daily, of French Officers of all ranks against the avowed declaration of the King. I expressed my surprise, and hinted at some underhand work. The curtain is withdrawn, and behold the act. Belliard entertained doubts of a final settlement previous to the 25th; and was preparing against an attack from the Dutch. The French officers had orders to remain at their hotels until further orders. But since the arrival of the propositions they have disappeared, and, on inquiry, I find by order of General Belliard, dated yesterday. The declaration of Prussia as to its intentions in case of an interference by France may probably have hastened the orders. The Orange party is not idle, and, if I mistake not, will shortly show themselves openly. Liege is ripe—at this moment there are 50,000 workmen starving in that province, and it only requires the command to raise the whole of the district. One manufactory alone, which, up to the time of the revolution employed 4,500 men, now supports 1,800, out of charity, having only 200 left at that number. Ghent is in the same state, and they confidently expect an attack from the Dutch on the 25th. The declaration of the Minister yesterday that he could give no information as to whether the Dutch would be permitted to re-commence hostilities on the 25th or not, will materially strengthen the Orange party. The *Messenger de Gand*, in an article of to-day, positively asserts that the Conference in London is dissolved—consequently the King of Holland is at liberty to act as he thinks proper. You are better informed on this subject than we are, but you may suppose it has caused a great sensation.

The propositions having been signed by Talleyrand and the declaration of Lord Grey that no serious differences of opinion have ever occurred in the Conference, have lowered the popularity of the French very much in this country, and very soon, I have no doubt, they will have the honour to be quite as much hated as the English. It is worthy of remark, that the leading paper of the country, the *Courier de Pays Bas*, in a leading article this morning, seems angry with the Government for throwing itself under the protection of France, and considers it would have been more wise to have taken England for a protector. The *Courier* has much influence, and already have the advantages and disadvantages that might have arisen from the protection of England been canvassed in every *Cafe*, and the result has always been in our favour. The conclusive argument is, that it is better to pay for a protector who has the power to serve you, than one who is as weak as yourself. But it is too late, they have made their choice, and must abide the result.

M. Van der Weyer is still here, and I believe will remain, until the decision of the Chamber. He considers it for the interest of the country that the propositions should be accepted. He says every thing has been granted that they could well have expected for the encouragement of their commerce, in giving them the free navigation of rivers. He has told them that, should they wage a diplomatic war for 100 years, they will never get an alteration as to the line of frontiers; that it will not be permitted to attack Holland; and if they refuse, England will send a fleet into the Scheldt, the expenses of which they will be compelled to pay. Therefore he advises them by all means to accept.

I know not whether Baron Stockmar is the private Plenipotentiary of Leopold in London, but despatches have lately been sent and received from the Baron, through the medium of the King's private courier.

You will find in the speech of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, a compliment paid to the Ambassadors from England and France; and we are told that the best understanding exists between them. This is true; and so far have they carried this good understanding, that they have actually taken a box at the theatre between them. It is pleasing to see English and France go thus hand and hand together whether to the field of battle or the theatre.

Within these few days several Polish refugees have arrived in Brussels, and are well received by the inhabitants.

BOLOGNA.
The following note is in very general circulation throughout

The following farewell address from the Editor of the "Trinidad Dispatch" to his subscribers and readers, appears in the last number of his paper, which has died a "natural death," after a miserable existence of twenty-three years.—Ed. Argus.

TRINIDAD, Nov. 30.

We now take leave of our very limited number of subscribers and numerous readers—most probably for ever! Had the former been in any reasonable proportion equal to the latter, this painful farewell might perhaps have been for some time deferred; but necessity has no law,—we are compelled, for want of sufficient support, to bring our humble labours to a close. Here what is painful to our own feelings, and must be equally so to the feelings of those whom we now address; but as we are aware that something more is expected from us on this occasion, we unwillingly continue. The early desertion we experienced from those in whose superior abilities we had altogether trusted to bear us through the arduous task we had hastily and without due consideration undertaken, is well known. Since this unprovoked and unlooked for abandonment, we have exerted the utmost of the trifling talent entrusted to us, in the support of the cause we had headlessly taken upon us to defend,—with what success our readers are the best and only judges. The necessity was thus forced upon us,—we were compelled to persevere, and we trust we shall be excused, under these circumstances, from the charge of presumption, which, without a knowledge of this fact, might be very justly brought against us. We have persevered against hope, either of doing good to the cause we espoused, or of obtaining benefit to ourselves; and the only consolation we retire with is, that as far as our humble abilities have enabled us, we have fulfilled our duty zealously and honestly. The small number of our subscribers who have paid their subscriptions punctually, will probably expect our thanks—in common courtesy we are bound to offer these to them, although God knows, that if any benefit has resulted from our humble endeavours, it has been in their favour and not in ours. We have at this day's dinner! To the far more numerous class of our supporters, who from sheer thoughtlessness are willing to believe, that they may be assured that no useful institution can be supported in any country unless it is paid for. To our French subscribers we have many apologies to offer, but they we know will be satisfied with the assurance, that our limited means has never enabled us to support that part of our undertaking as we wished, and as their liberal patronage justly entitled them to. To our fellow labourers, the Editors of the Colonial Press, to offer our sincere thanks for the very favourable and flattering manner in which they have been kind enough to appreciate our unavailing exertions, and for the punctuality with which they have at all times supplied us with their news more able productions. To all our friends we now bid a Dieu! After twenty-three years residence among them, and in a period of life, long past its meridian, we throw ourselves upon the protection of a merciful Providence for a subsistence. To that omnipotent power we fervently pray, that the distress and misery under which we have all so long laboured, may speedily cease, and that it may be changed into prosperity and happiness. Subscribers, Readers, Friends, and Enemies, if we have any,—farewell.

TREATMENT OF M. BONHOMME IN LISBON.

A new and interesting miscellany, called "Paris in London," gives the following version of the indignities suffered by M. Bonhomme in Lisbon:—

Influenced by the lively illusions to which youth gives birth, I set sail in 1819 for the Brazil, and after a residence of several years, I left it to go to Lisbon, for the purpose of establishing a seminary, to teach mathematics and the French language. I afterwards went to Coimbra and studied medicine. At the end of two years I returned to Lisbon.

Two months had scarcely past after my leaving Coimbra, when numerous sacrifices were committed in several churches in that town, which set the agents of Don Miguel in motion; but all their searches after the offenders were fruitless; yet it was necessary to find some guilty person. They cast their eyes on me because I was a Frenchman; and my liberal opinions were no recommendation to me. I endeavoured to justify myself by proving an alibi, but all my reasons were vain. I was declared guilty of sacrilege, and cast into a loathsome dungeon, where I languished ten months. Their rage knew no bounds, notwithstanding my situation; other more serious charges were brought against me. I was accused of having incited liberal opinions into the minds of my scholars, hostile to the paternal government of Don Miguel, and that I was a freemason; ridiculous presumptions against me; but my judges were sufficient grounds to assure my fate; they condemned me to be publicly whipped through the streets of Lisbon, and afterwards to be exiled to that burning clime of Africa for ten years. Better had it been to have sentenced me to immediate death, than to a slow and grievous one, surrounded by deserts, where scarcely an European survives more than two years.

When I was made acquainted with my sentence, I instantly informed the French Consul, M. de Ceps, entreating him to employ his good offices in my behalf; he advised me to get the judgment revised. But in the whole of the Peninsula the order of justice is such, that the condemned cannot expect the least hope of establishing his innocence; for the same judges who pass the first sentence are the judges of appeal; therefore, however inconsistent, they

will not confirm the same. I consequently declined the appeal, and adopted the only military plan that remained, I addressed myself direct to the Chamber of Deputies of my own country; my complaint was attended to, and shortly after the frigate *Endymion* entered the port of Lisbon. Her arrival was to make to the Portuguese Government energetic representations for the insult done to the two French citizens, and to insist upon their immediate liberation. My unfortunate companion was M. Sauvignat, an old gentleman of fourscore. Enraged to see his victim escape his fury, Don Miguel ordered that my sentence should be carried into effect the next day.

On the morning of the 26th of March, 1831, the goler entered my prison; he was provided with a heavy iron chain, a whip with a short handle and long thong. I shuddered at it, and a feeling of horror ran through my nerves.

The same morning, several unfortunate patriots were taken from my side, to be conducted to their last home; but that involuntary fright soon gave way to a perfect resignation. Conscious of my innocence, I armed myself with courage and prepared to meet my fate.

The goler stripped off my clothes, and made me put on a pair of linen drawers, and fixed on a leather collar, to that was suspended a chain which he held in his left hand, in his right he brandished the whip. I quitted the prison in this state, escorted by sixteen mounted soldiers, and the like number of policemen; they led me through all the streets, and every now and then my conductors halted. The goler published, in a loud voice, a long list of my pretended crimes, and in the name of the most just and most merciful King, Don Miguel, he inflicted on my shoulders and back, a vigorous lash of his whip. I read in the looks of the populace both pity and indignation; many persons turned away their eyes to avoid the sight, and fled with horror; the shops and the coffee-houses were closed at our approach. My sufferings appeared less cruel, in seeing that the tyrant had not yet stifled all sensibility in his capital, the theatre of his baseness, and his sanguinary executions. After having been subjected to this horrible flagellation, I was led back to my dungeon, with my skin cut and lacerated to pieces, I was destined to be transported to Angola, the place of my exile.

But I was a Frenchman—I was a citizen of a nation that knows how to make the rights of her people respected, and which never with impunity suffers an insult to be offered to one of its members.

Soon after, the French squadron entered the Tagus, and in three days I was set at liberty. I found myself proud and happy in the midst of my countrymen, and my liberators.

The morning of my departure, I could not refrain from the pleasing idea of some trifling revenge. I hired a cabriolet, and paid a visit to every one of the judges who had condemned me; anxious to treat them ironically, I dared to present my compliments of condolence upon their destitute situations. How I was received, may easily be conceived.

UNITED STATES—REPORT ON COMMERCE.

From the Baltimore Republican.

This document, to which we referred a day or two since, contains many very interesting items of information on the subject of the trade, commerce, and manufactures of the country. The whole amount of exports from this country to the British dominions (which term includes England, Scotland, Ireland, Gibraltar, British East Indies, British West Indies, Newfoundland, British American Colonies, and all other colonies) for the year ending September 30, 1830, amounted to 31,647,881 dollars.

Of these, the domestic produce } 29,757,068
exported, amounted to }
Of foreign produce, } 1,890,813

The imports from the same places, for the } 31,647,881
same year, amounted to } 26,804,984

It thus appears that the exports from the United States to the British dominions, of our own produce, exceeded the whole amount of imports from the same places by nearly three millions of dollars.

The like excess is shown in the case of France and the Mediterranean, (France on the Atlantic, France on the African ports). The whole amount of exports to these places, was 11,806,238 dollars.

Of these, there were of do- } 10,806,238
mestic produce, &c. }
Of foreign ditto, } 1,000,000

The whole amount of imports from the } 11,806,238
same places, for the same period was } 8,240,885

Leaving an excess of exports of domestic produce over all imports of nearly three millions of dollars.

The whole amount of cotton (domestic) manufactures, of every description, exported to all parts of the world, for the same period, was 3,118,183 dollars. This includes twist, yard, thread, &c.

Sir Charles Wetherell.—Sir C. Wetherell is the son of Dr. Wetherell, late head of University College, Oxford. He was born about the year 1770. Having gone through the scholastic course preparatory to a college education, he was entered in the college books, and applied to such studies as are usual in such places. Upon leaving the University, Mr. Wetherell came to London, that he might commence the study of the law. He immediately entered himself a student of Lincoln's Inn, and selected the Court of Chancery. He began to practice about the year 1794, and having the advantage of a good paternal fortune, he gradually made his way into notice. His rise, however, was very gradual. He was many years at the bar before he was much known in the courts, and had to father, Dr. Wetherell, died in the year 1808, and bequeathed an ample fortune to Sir Charles. In the year 1818 he contracted extensively made known to the public by being counsel in the trial of Watson, Thistlewood, Hooper, &c. In this

case he distinguished himself by a speech of eloquence, but was thought to speak with warmth upon the general conduct of government. When Mr. Copley became Attorney-General, Wetherell was appointed Solicitor-General, which very shortly followed this trial. Both of these offices, however, were like unexpected; Lord Liverpool, who then held the reins of power, was personally, of either of these offices, John Copley next became Master of the Rolls, and was followed by Sir Charles Wetherell, who then became Attorney-General. The decay of Lord Liverpool's health, and the resignation of Sir Charles Wetherell, who then became Attorney-General, when he again returned to the office of Attorney-General. About this time Sir Charles Wetherell was the daughter of one of the judges of our courts, and he is now, *pari passu*, with Sir R. Peel, the most distinguished and impassioned leader.—Bell's Messenger.

Napoleon's Dream.—The following incident, of a singular nature, so well authenticated, and at the same time new, we believe to the English reader, that it will find a place here.—The most celebrated actors of the French theatre were assembled, and nightly representations given at Erfurth; the two Emperors, seated by side, occupied each an arm-chair, on a platform, and the usual station of the orchestra, on account of the audience's weak hearing; the pit was filled with the most distinguished kings; On the 3d October, Voltaire's *Edipe* being played, when Talma repeated the verse,
"L'antite d'un grand homme est un bienfait des dieux."
Alexander rose, and gracefully presented his hand to Napoleon. The compliment was instantly accepted, and loud acclamations burst from all parts of the royal and princely audience. On the same evening, Napoleon retired to rest at the usual hour, every access to his bedroom being secured by guards and bolts, with the ordinary precautions. About two o'clock, Constant, who with Dostan, the Manelake, slept in the antechamber upon a mattress, spread across the only doorway of the bedroom, was awakened by an alarming noise from the passage. Rousing his companion, the two listened together, and the sounds were repeated, falling distinctly upon the ears the gurgings of a man in the agonies of strangulation. Rousant silently seized his weapon, and Constant, who in the light, cautiously opened the door. No one was visible in the bedchamber; but low moanings were still heard, if from one nearly exhausted in a struggle. Advancing, they beheld Napoleon stretched across the bed, his face closed, lips drawn back, and showing clenched teeth; the one hand was pressed against the breast, the other extended as if grasping at some invisible antagonist. Constant with difficulty roused the sleeper. "What is it? what is it?" cried Napoleon, sitting up, and casting a bewildered gaze on the figures before him, of themselves—on their own dim lamp, the other a drawn scimitar—on the alarm. Constant hastened to explain. "Thus has it well, my faithful Constant," interrupted Napoleon. "What a fearful dream! I interrupted Napoleon. "What a fearful dream! I dream, that Napoleon, as he stated next morning, did not again sleep. Even after a long interval of sleep, he returned to the subject. Did he think of his dream during the Russian expedition?—Memes' Memoirs of the Emperor Josephine.

The friendship of a great man is a blessing from the gods. An Irish Cabin.—For the information of those who have ever seen an Irish bog hut, I will attempt to describe the residence of two poor women. A considerable quantity of bog had been cut away for the purpose of being used in the neighbourhood, to the depth of about four feet, being a perpendicular face, as it is termed, of that height visible. In this face, a piece, elliptic in its figure, had been cut, measuring about sixteen feet by ten—and this was the end of the dwelling. The front was composed of a wall of turf, with an opening being left for a door way.—The roof was formed with a few rude poles, and covered with some thin turf, which had been pared off the surface of the bog. A tall and slender burning in the centre of the bore, over which a little was suspended by three sticks, and the smoke of the fire passed a hole left purposely in the roof, or through the many airy apertures, which were left by the rude construction of the wall, of about a yard high, stood a pallet on which these poor creatures rested themselves at night. I held in my hand a slight walking stick; and, with a force which might have been used by a child, I pushed nearly its own length in a horizontal direction into the bog which formed the walls on three sides of this habitation. Water was oozing out here and there, notwithstanding the dryness of the season; indeed, it could not be otherwise, for the house was a powerful drain to the adjacent bog!—British Farmer's Magazine—Mr. Red's *Days Visit to Ireland*.

FOR SALE—At this office.
Bills of Lading,
Bills of Exchange,
Bills of Sale,
Manifests of Cargoes,
Blank Forms for the Custom House,
Leases and Releases,
General Court Writs,
Inferior Court Executions,
Inferior Court Writs,
Bills of Sale for Vessels,
Mortgages (with bonds),
Warrants of Attorney to Confess Judgment,
Attorney's Warrants,
Arbitration Bonds,
Powers of Attorney,
Obligation Bonds, &c. &c. &c.
N. B.—Job Printing executed with neatness and dispatch, upon good paper, and on moderate terms.
January 4, 1832.

ALMANACK FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1832.

Table with 7 columns (Sunday to Saturday) and 12 rows (January to December) showing the days of the week for each month.

TRADITION OF ROLANDSECK, ON THE RHINE.

Rolandseck is, in itself, a solitary ruin, but it commands prospects of most delicious scenery, romantic and picturesque beyond description. The rock upon which it stands overlooks the island of Rolandswert, which is in the middle of the Rhine.

The next day he prepared to depart; he felt a difficulty in making known his name, lest they should deem it necessary to pay him that homage which a name so justly celebrated every where received. Old Raymond, his host, was transported beyond measure at having entertained the hero of chivalry within his walls, and pressed him to pass another day in his castle, which he consented to do. The prudent Hildegonde said not a word, but it was easy to see this arrangement was not displeasing to her.

Roland suddenly made his appearance at the castle of Raymond, to which Hildegonde had for ever bade adieu. He came to seek her, and fulfil his vows, by leading her to the altar. Deep wounds had reduced his strength, and he fell exhausted from loss of blood, which had given rise to the report of his death. He had, however, met with friends, who had been assiduous in their care of him, and the indiscreet lies which Hildegonde had formed, and had covered him with glory for ever.

Here he spent whole days at the door of his cell, with his eyes riveted upon the spot where his faithful Hildegonde languished out her days. At the sound of the matin-bell he rose, and, listening to the angelic voices of the choir, frequently he thought he could distinguish the voice of Hildegonde; and, when the evening star had risen, and signified to all around that the hour of repose was at hand, if he could but discover the glimmering of some light from the convent, when all the rest was in darkness, he felt that watched and prayed for the power of resignation. Two had wasted his solitary and monastic occupations, watching the cloister. One morning, as he was, as usual, in the place appointed for the eternal repose of the servants of God. A secret voice whispered him, that it was for Hildegonde. He inquired, and learned the fatal truth. For the first time he descended to the holy habitation, which hitherto he had held sacred, not daring to profane it by his presence, whilst his heart was agitated by feelings so earthly. He assisted at the last sad rite, threw the earth upon the remains of his dearly beloved, joined his ardent aspirations with those of the nuns for the eternal repose of her soul; but, overcome with grief, he returned home, and was found, shortly afterwards, in his usual seat at the door of his cell, with his eyes fixed upon the cloister, but fixed in death. He was allowed to be buried in the same place,

and near to her who alone in the world had repudiated insensible to glory.

From the Barbadoes Globe, November 26.

There is another disagreeable occurrence which has taken place, but this is an aggression on the part of the British officer of rank, and who is entrusted with the government of the Bahama. His Excellency, we are informed, has ordered a number of slaves, the property of American citizens, which were shipped for the purpose of transferring them to one state to another for the advantage of their owners, to be wrecked and cast on the coast of the Bahama Islands. If the laws of the United States allow slaves to be transported in that way, Sir J. C. Smyth had no right, as far as we are concerned, to interfere with them, when, in a friendly manner, they are taken from their country in order to carry them to Africa, taken from their country in order to carry them to Africa, taken from their country in order to carry them to Africa, taken from their country in order to carry them to Africa.

From a London paper.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Sept. 15. LIBERTY OF THE PRESS. Lord Althorp said, I am most anxious that the LIBERTY OF THE PRESS SHOULD BE PROTECTED TO THE VERY POSSIBLE EXTENT, that is consistent with the prevention of the dissemination of immorality, and the circulation of false and scandalous attacks upon the characters of private individuals. (Cheers.) As to PUBLIC MEN, I THINK, THAT IF THEY ARE CONCERNED, THE PRESS OUGHT TO BE FREELY AND FULLY UNRESTRICTED. (Cheers.) We, as public men, take our station in the face of the public, and we ourselves forward to undertake the regulation of public matters; and, if in the discharge of the offices which we thus voluntarily assume, attacks are made upon our public conduct, I do not think that we have any right to complain. (Cheers.) It is very seldom that I read newspapers that are made on me, because I did not wish to read them. I have now very little time for reading newspapers—so little indeed, that I am not aware whether I am attacked in them, or not; but if I am, and if those attacks should come under my observation I hope I should not neglect them much. Sure am I however, that my being attacked would not induce me to alter my opinion, that the press ought not to be restrained from censuring the public conduct of public men. (Cheers.) I admit that private individuals ought to be protected by the law, from being exposed to public notice, and having their characters assailed in a newspaper; but the prominent position which we occupy in public affairs, I THINK, TO PREVENT OUR COMPLAINTS, OR OUR PUBLIC CONDUCT BEING VISITED WITH CRITICISMS, AND VERY SEVERE CRITICISMS, TOO. (The noble Lord sat down amidst loud cheerings.)

Fraudulent Practices in the Russian Army.—The United Service Journal for September gives a curious account of the frauds and chicanery practised by the officers connected with the recruiting department; by which means the Russian force instead of being kept up to the number of 500,000 or 600,000 effective men, has never been able to take the field with more than 100,000 or 150,000. In the first place, it may be noticed, that every recruit is regarded as lost to his family at the moment that he quits the home which his destined never to revisit; his relatives mourn for him as one consigned to the grave. For this reason, in the villages of worst characters are selected—debauchees, men of dissipated constitutions, and, not unfrequently, invalids afflicted with every species of infirmity. These recruits are considered the capitals of governments; and, according to their value, ought to be clothed, and furnished with a certain sum of money. The officers on whom devolves the task of recruiting them, and examining their condition have an understanding with the officers charged to escort them to the different regiments. It frequently happens, that such recruits are not seen by their respective corps; so that, in fact, the emperor consists simply in the exchange of money for receipts. When on the occasion of an inspection, a regiment is found deficient in the prescribed number of men, the physician, whose experience in such matters is not inferior to that of his colleagues in the traffic, never refuses to furnish the requisite number of the sick and the deceased who figured on the lists without having so much as once seen their regiments. In time of war these fraudulent practices are still more easily concealed. Whilst the general-in-chief, in his despatches to his sovereign endeavours to diminish the number of deaths in his corps as well as that of his wounded men, the officers commanding regiments, in their reports to the heads of the army, seek to exaggerate their losses both of men and horses, for the purpose of concealing their deficiency in point of numbers.

FOR SALE—At this Office.

- Bills of Lading, Bills of Exchange, Bills of Sale, Manifests of Cargoes, Blank Forms for the Custom House, Licenses and Releases, General Court Writs, General Court Executions, Inferior Court Writs, Bills of Sale for Vessels, Mortgages (with bonds), Warrants of Attorney to Confess Judgment, Attorney's Warrants, Arbitration Bonds, Powers of Attorney, Apprentice Indentures, Militia Warrants, Police Warrants, Police Summons, Subpoena Writs, Subpoena Tickets, Obligation Bonds, &c. &c. &c. N. B.—Job Printing executed with neatness and dispatch, upon good paper, and on moderate terms. January 4, 1832.

GEORGE BIGGS, Editor. SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1832. VOL. I.—No. LIV.

THE BAHAMA ARGUS. PUBLISHED SEMI-WEEKLY IN NASSAU, N. P. Price Dollars per annum—In advance.



POETRY.

THE HUMMING-BIRD. (FROM ACKERMAN'S JUVENILE-FORGET-ME-NOT.) The humming-bird—the inlaming-bird, So fairy-like and bright, It lives among the sunny flowers, A creature of delight.

In the radiant islands of the east, Where fragrant flowers grow, A thousand, thousand humming-birds Are glancing to and fro.

Like living fires they fit about, Scarce larger than a bee, Englishmen have been shot in the Bay of Tivoli, who were walking quietly along, and gave no offence to any one. I am told they are both dead; therefore, until peace is restored, and the authorities get the better of the insurgents, I shall not quit my hotel. A detachment of a regiment of the line, consisting of two hundred men, is just arrived.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS. The causes of the commotion were entirely local, and admitted upon all hands to be unconnected with politics. Lyons is known to be the chief manufacturing town in France, and, like places of the same class in this country, to be susceptible of a high degree of excitement upon any occurrence affecting the wages of the journeymen, who form a considerable portion of its population. The trade of the place had been slow, for some time preceding the revolution, in a declining state, a circumstance repeatedly referred to of late, with regret, by the journals; but since "the great days," whether from the success, or the more vigorous competition of rival silk manufactures in England, as well as Germany, the principal manufacturers had felt themselves compelled to intimate, to the workmen that they should be obliged to trench upon the wages which they had hitherto allowed them.

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The masters replied that they could not comply, and every thing threatened an open collision. Upon the evening of Sunday the authorities of Lyons were apprised that the silkweavers, in number from 8,000 to 12,000, meant to assemble in arms, the following morning at a place called the Croix-Rouge, the Bethnal-green of Lyons, for the purpose of enforcing their tariff of wages. The prefect summoned the National Guard and the soldiers of the garrison, the latter of whom it appears, did not exceed 1,000 men. Towards evening the insurgents are said to have been repulsed from all parts of the town by General Roguet, and at the date of the last accounts these persons had been set at liberty. Gen. Roguet had threatened, if they did not submit the next day, to set fire to the suburb, and treat them without mercy.

MURDER OF AN ENGLISH FAMILY. A private letter from Lyons, which reached London on Friday, relates the following horrid occurrence:—Mr. Saunders, an English gentleman, who has been residing at Lyons for the last three years, with his wife and family, consisting of three daughters, of the ages of sixteen, eighteen, and twenty-two years, and a son of five years of age, went out with the National Guards in driving the mob of workmen from the position which they had occupied at the Croix-Rouge. Upon arriving at the place, he was hurled at him, which wounded him severely in the face. Mr. Saunders, who is a man of good temper, naturally, perhaps, excited at this attack upon his family, levelled his gun at one of the insurgent leaders, and shot him dead upon the spot. This so incensed the mob, that the cry of "A bas les Anglais!" was general throughout their ranks; and a detachment, consisting of five hundred of the most desperate of these scoundrels, rushed to the residence of Mr. Saunders, which was more than three hundred yards from where the mob were assembled.

Mr. Saunders, fearing that some mischief was intended for his family, proceeded to his hotel by a near cut, and reached there just before the mob came up. He immediately barricaded his doors and windows, and prepared for a vigorous resistance. The first man that attempted to force the outer door he fired at, and wounded him in the arm. The insurgents now became desperate, and in a few minutes they gained an entrance. A scene of horror and destruction now commenced which baffles description. Mr. Saunders, knowing that his life would be the forfeit of his rashness, resolved to sell his own, and that of his family, who were doomed to destruction, as early as possible. He placed a large double chest of drawers on top of the staircase, on which he placed three chairs and tables to impede the progress of the mob; then mounting the drawers, armed with a double-barrelled rifle, he threatened to shoot the first man who approached. This threat had no effect—the mob pressed forward pell-mell, and Mr. Saunders fired, killing one man, and wounding, it is supposed, several others. He only served to make the rioters more desperate—the mob was soon broken down—a passage cleared, and the mob, in less than two minutes, was filled with demons in human shape.

Mr. Saunders was shot through the side, and left for dead, wailing in his blood; his three daughters were murdered, and the son was butchered by nearly severing his head from his body with a carving-knife. Mrs. Saunders most fortunately escaped into a closet in her bedroom, which opened by means of a sliding panel, and thus preserved herself from that fate which awaited her sacrificed and violated daughters at the hands of these devilish monsters. The wretches, having performed their hellish office, attempted to set the house on fire in three places, in which state they left it, and then proceeded to their follow-squadrels at Croix-Rouge. When they were gone, Mrs. Saunders emerged from her hiding-place, more dead than alive, and extinguished the fire, which, at that time, in the parlour, had just commenced burning the card-tables.

Mr. Saunders is sufficiently recovered to make his dispositions before the Judge de Paix, but it is expected that he will not live through the night. The ball had passed through his right side, and has lodged in his back. Although the wound is not supposed to be mortal, it is feared that the immense loss of blood which he has sustained will cause death. In his present exhausted state his medical attendants do not think proper to attempt to extract the ball, which can be easily done the moment he gains sufficient strength to undergo the operation. I will give you further particulars of my poor friend and his frantic and broken-hearted wife in my next. The firing still continues—the National Guards appear to be paralyzed, and confusion, debauchery, and crimes of the most revolting and fearful magnitude are in the ascendant.

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Most Gracious Father and God! Who has promised forgiveness of sins to all those who with hearty repentance and true faith turn to thee, look down, we beseech thee, from Heaven, thy dwelling place, upon us thy unworthy servants, who, under an awful apprehension of thy judgments, and a deep conviction of our sinfulness, prostrate ourselves before thee: We acknowledge it to be of thy goodness alone that, whilst thou has visited other nations with pestilences, thou hast so long spared us:—Have pity, O Lord, have pity on thy people, both here and abroad; withdraw thy heavy hand from those who are suffering under thy judgments, and turn away from us that grievous calamity, against which our only security is in thy compassion.

We confess, with shame and contrition, that in the pride and hardness of our hearts we have shown ourselves unthankful for thy mercies, and have followed our own inclinations instead of thy holy laws: Yet, O Merciful Father, suffer not thy destroying angel to lift up his hand against us, but keep us, as thou hast heretofore done, in health and safety; and grant, that, being warned by the sufferings of others to repent of our sins, we may be preserved from all evil by thy mighty protection, and enjoy the continuance of thy mercy and grace, through the merits of our only Mediator and Advocate Jesus Christ. Amen.

O, Almighty God! Who, by the many instances of mortality which encompass us on every side, dost call upon us seriously to consider the shortness of our time here upon earth, and remind us that in the midst of life we are in death, so teach us to number our days, that we may apply to thee with timely repentance, and thus to obtain, through the merits of our Saviour, that pardon to which we have so long been too late to seek for; that so being strengthened by thy good Spirit against the errors of death, and daily advancing in godliness, we may at all times be ready to give up our souls into thy hands, O Gracious Father, in the hope of a blessed immortality, through the mediation, and for the merits of Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

From the Liverpool Courier, November 30. POLITICAL UNIONS. The London Gazette of the 22d instant contains the following proclamation relative to political unions:—Whereas, certain of our subjects in different parts of our Kingdom have recently promulgated plans for voluntary associations, under the denomination of political unions, to be composed of separate bodies, with various divisions and subdivisions, under leaders, a gradation of ranks and authority, and distinguished with certain badges, and subject to the general control and direction of a superior committee or council, for which associations no warrant has been given by us, or by any appointed by us on that behalf: and whereas, according to the plans so promulgated as aforesaid, a power appears to be assumed of acting independently of the civil magistrates, to whose requisition calling upon them to be enrolled as constables, the individuals composing such associations are bound, in common with the rest of our subjects, to yield obedience; and whereas such associations, so constituted and appointed under such separate direction and command, are obviously incompatible with the faithful performance of this duty, at variance with the well-known principles of the constitution, and subversive of the authority with which we are invested, as the Supreme Head of the State, for the protection of the public peace; and whereas we are determined to maintain, against all encroachments on our Royal power, those just prerogatives of the Crown which have been given to us for the preservation of the peace and order of society, and for the general advantage and security of our loyal subjects:

We have therefore thought it our bounden duty, with and by the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this, our Royal proclamation, declaring such associations so constituted, and appointed as aforesaid, to be unconstitutional and illegal, and earnestly warning and enjoining all our subjects to abstain from entering into such unauthorised combinations, whereby they may draw upon themselves the penalties attending a violation of the laws, and the peace and security of our dominions may be endangered.

Given at our Court, at St. James's, this 21st day of November, in the 24 year of our reign. God save the King. Although the proclamation declares "all such associations" to be "unconstitutional" and "illegal," yet the London Courier, of Thursday, appears, by the following paragraph, to wish to explain away what seems the obvious meaning of the words: "It is a mistake to suppose that the proclamation in Tuesday's Gazette, was intended to put down and extinguish legal associations. The intention was to caution the public against illegal combinations. Perhaps, however, we shall not say too much if we add, that the government would rather have no associations, even of the most loyal kind, just at this moment, although the necessity of them would be recognised if the reform bill should be again defeated—a result which now seems to be next to impossible."

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